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For: SOLID STATE IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE AND ITS CONTROL METHOD

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☒ Declaration and Power of Attorney
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Respectfully submitted,

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SOLID STATE IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE AND ITS CONTROL METHOD

This application is based on Japanese Patent Application HEI
11-161246, filed on June 8, 1999, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein
5 by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

a) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a solid state image pickup device
10 having photoelectric conversion elements and its control method.

b) Description of the Related Art

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a general CCD type solid state image pickup
device. The solid image pickup device is formed on a semiconductor substrate 1
made of silicon or the like and having a two-dimensional flat plane. The
15 semiconductor substrate 1 has a plurality of photodiodes (photoelectric conversion
elements) 2, vertical charge transfer paths (VCCD) 3, transfer gates (read gates) 4, a
horizontal charge transfer path (HCCD) 6, and an output amplifier 7.

The photodiodes 2 are disposed in a two-dimensional matrix shape.
Each photodiode converts received light into electric charges and stores the charges.
20 Each vertical charge transfer path 3 is formed on the left side of each column of
photodiodes 2 via transfer gates 4. The transfer gate 4 reads electric charges in the
corresponding photodiode 2 to the vertical charge transfer path 3.

The vertical charge transfer path 3 is made of charge coupled devices
(CCDs) and transfers electric charges read from the photodiodes 2 from the upper
25 area of the drawing of Fig. 7 to the lower area (in a vertical direction). The horizontal
charge transfer path 6 is made of CCDs, receives electric charges of one row unit

transferred from the vertical charge transfer paths 3 and transfers the charges from the left area of the drawing of Fig. 7 to the right area (in a horizontal direction).

The output amplifier 7 outputs a voltage corresponding to the amount of electric charges transferred from the horizontal charge transfer path 6. This voltage value corresponds to a pixel value. Each photodiode 2 corresponds to a pixel. By disposing the photodiodes 2 two-dimensionally, signals of a two-dimensional image can be obtained.

The number of pixels of a solid state image pickup device of a recent digital camera is increasing greatly in order to improve the image quality. Digital cameras having a solid state image pickup device having a number of pixels, one million pixels or larger generally called mega pixels, are being developed. As the number of pixels of a solid state image pickup device increases, a time taken to read image signals of one frame prolongs essentially. Although a prolonged read time of image signals does not become a fatal problem in reproducing a still image, a moving image is associated with a problem that the image signal read time cannot follow the frame rate (generally 1/30 sec for NTSC signals).

As the number of pixels exceeds one million, it is difficult to read moving images at the frame rate of 1/30 sec. Therefore, a solid state image pickup device of a mega pixel order does not reproduce moving images obtained by all pixels on a display, but reduces the data amount (pixel number) to reproduce moving images so as to follow the frame rate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a solid state image pickup device and its control method capable of reducing the image data amount without lowering a sensitivity or color balance.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a solid state image pickup device comprising: a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements for converting light into electric charges, the photoelectric conversion elements being uniformly disposed on a two-dimensional plane in vertical and horizontal directions; a plurality of vertical charge transfer paths for transferring electric charges to a downstream side in the vertical direction, the vertical charge transfer path being disposed adjacent to vertically and uniformly disposed photoelectric conversion elements; a read gate for reading electric charges from each photoelectric conversion element to the adjacent vertical charge transfer path; vertical addition means for adding electric charges of two or more photoelectric conversion elements on the vertical charge transfer path, by controlling the read gates and the vertical charge transfer path to read electric charges from some of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements to the vertical charge transfer path, transfer the read electric charges on the vertical charge transfer path to the downstream side in the vertical direction, and read electric charges from others of the plurality of photoelectric elements on the downstream side to the vertical charge transfer path; a horizontal charge transfer path for transferring electric charges to a downstream side in the horizontal direction, the horizontal charge transfer path being disposed adjacent to one ends of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths; a transfer gate for transferring electric charges on the vertical charge transfer paths to the horizontal charge transfer path; and horizontal addition means for adding electric charges transferred from two or more of the vertical charge transfer paths, on the horizontal charge transfer path, by controlling the transfer gate and the horizontal charge transfer path to transfer electric charges from some of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths to the horizontal charge transfer path, transfer the electric charges on the horizontal charge transfer path to the downstream side in the horizontal direction,

and transfer electric charges from others of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths on the downstream side to the horizontal charge transfer path.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a control method for a solid state image pickup device having a plurality of

- 5 photoelectric conversion elements for converting light into electric charges, the photoelectric conversion elements being uniformly disposed on a two-dimensional plane in vertical and horizontal directions, a plurality of vertical charge transfer paths for transferring electric charges to a downstream side in the vertical direction, the vertical charge transfer path being disposed adjacent to vertically and uniformly
- 10 disposed photoelectric conversion elements, a horizontal charge transfer path for transferring electric charges to a downstream side in the horizontal direction, the horizontal charge transfer path being disposed adjacent to one ends of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths, the method comprising the steps of: (a) reading electric charges from some of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements to the vertical
- 15 charge transfer path; (b) transferring the electric charges on the vertical charge transfer path to a downstream side in the vertical direction; (c) reading electric charges from others of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements on the downstream side to the vertical charge transfer path and adding the read electric charges to the electric charges transferred to the downstream side; (d) transferring
- 20 electric charges from some of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths to the horizontal charge transfer path; (e) transferring the electric charges on the horizontal charge transfer path to a downstream side in the horizontal direction; and (f) transferring electric charges from others of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths on the downstream side to the horizontal charge transfer path and adding
- 25 electric charges from two or more vertical charge transfer paths on the horizontal charge transfer path.

The vertical charge transfer path adds electric charges of two or more photoelectric conversion elements, and the horizontal charge transfer path also adds electric charges transferred from two or more vertical charge transfer paths. Since electric charges of four or more photoelectric conversion elements in total, can be added together, the image data amount can be reduced.

Electric charges of photosensitive conversion elements not only in the vertical direction but also in the horizontal direction are added for pixel mixing. It is therefore possible to reduce the pixel data amount, improve a sensitivity, and obtain reduced image data having a good color balance.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1A is a partial plan view of a color solid state image pickup device according to an embodiment of the invention, and Figs. 1B to 1F are timing charts illustrating a transfer and addition operation of signal charges on a horizontal charge transfer path.

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Figs. 2A to 2C are schematic plan views illustrating a read and addition operation of signal charges on a vertical charge transfer path of a color solid state image pickup device according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the structure of control electrodes of a color solid state image pickup device according to an embodiment of the invention.

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Fig. 4A to 4C are cross sectional views showing the structure of the control electrodes of the color solid state image pickup device of the embodiment.

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the structure of control electrodes of a color solid state image pickup device according to another embodiment of the invention.

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Fig. 6A and 6B are cross sectional views showing the structure of the

control electrodes of the color solid state image pickup device of the embodiment.

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing the fundamental structure of a solid state image pickup device.

Fig. 8 is a plan view showing the structure of control electrodes of a
5 color solid state image pickup device according to another embodiment of the invention.

Figs. 9A to 9E are a cross sectional view taken along line 1X-1X' of Fig. 8 and potential diagrams.

10 Figs. 10A to 10E are a cross sectional view taken along line X-X' of Fig. 8 and potential diagrams.

Figs. 11A to 11D are a cross sectional view taken along line X-X' of Fig. 8 and potential diagrams.

15 Fig. 12 is a partial plan view of a color solid state image pickup device of a honeycomb structure according to another embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 1A is a partial plan view showing a color solid state image pickup device according to an embodiment of the invention, and Figs. 1B to 1F are timing charts illustrating a transfer and addition operation of signal charges on a horizontal
20 charge transfer path 6. The fundamental structure of the solid state image pickup device of this embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 7, including photodiodes 2, vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 to 3-6, transfer gates 4, a horizontal charge transfer path 6 and an output amplifier 7. A control unit 8 controls the solid state image pickup device.

25 Control electrodes 5 control the read (transfer) operation of electric charges from the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 to 3-6 to the horizontal charge

transfer path 6. First transfer electrodes 6b indicated by broken lines are formed over the horizontal charge transfer path 6 via an insulating film, and second transfer electrodes 6a indicated by solid lines are formed over the first transfer electrodes 6b via another insulating film. By applying two-phase transfer pulses to the electrodes 6a and 6b, electric charges are transferred along the horizontal charge transfer path 6 from left to right (in a horizontal direction).

A color filter layout of photodiodes (pixels) 2 shown in Fig. 1A is the Bayer matrix. R represents a red pixel, G represents a green pixel, and B represents a blue pixel. Each of the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 to 3-6 or all of them are called, where applicable, simply a vertical charge transfer path 3.

A method of reducing a data amount through addition of pixel values in a vertical direction will be described with reference to Figs. 2A to 2C showing one vertical charge transfer path 3-1. As shown in Fig. 2A, electric charges are read from an R pixel photodiode 21, from a G pixel photodiode 22 at the next lower row, from an R pixel photodiode 25 at the third lower row, and from a G pixel photodiode 26 at the next lower row. Namely, electric charges are read from a pair of upper and lower adjacent R and G photodiodes and from a pair of upper and lower adjacent R and G photodiodes spaced by two rows from the first pair, via transfer gates 4 to the vertical charge transfer path 3-1.

Next, as shown in Fig. 2B, the electric charges R and G on the vertical charge transfer path 3-1 are transferred downwards by one row. Then, as shown in Fig. 2C, the electric charges are transferred further downwards by one row. At this timing shown in Fig. 2C, electric charges not read at the timing shown in Fig. 2A are read from an R pixel photodiode 23, from a G pixel photodiode 24 at the next lower row, from an R pixel photodiode 27 at the third lower row, and from a G pixel photodiode 28 at the next lower row, respectively to the vertical charge transfer path

3-1. Namely, electric charges are read from a pair of upper and lower adjacent R and G photodiodes and from a pair of upper and lower adjacent R and G photodiodes spaced by two rows from the first pair, via transfer gates 4 to the vertical charge transfer path 3-1.

5 Therefore, the electric charges R and G transferred from the upper rows are added to (mixed with) the electric charges R and G on the vertical charge transfer path 3-1. The added charges are represented by RR and GG. Electric charges for blue pixels are added in a similar manner and are represented by BB as shown in Fig. 1A. Two pixels adjacent in the vertical direction for each color are added and the
10 number of pixels in the vertical direction is halved.

By repeating the charge read and transfer operation in the vertical direction, electric charges of two pixels (photodiodes) of the same color separated by two rows in the vertical direction are added together, and transferred on the vertical charge transfer path 3 as vertically added two-pixel electric charges RR, GG and BB.
15 This means that the pixel data amount is halved substantially in the vertical direction.

Next, the operation of adding the vertically added two-pixel electric charges also in the horizontal direction to further reduce the pixel data amount will be described with reference to Figs. 1B to 1F.

Figs. 1B to 1F time sequentially illustrate the charge transfer on the
20 horizontal charge transfer path 6.

At the timing shown in Fig. 1B, the vertically added two-pixel electric charges GG and BB on the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 to 3-6 at the lowest row are read to the horizontal charge transfer path 6. At this timing, as shown in Fig. 1B, although the vertically added two-pixel electric charges GG and BB are read from the
25 vertical charge transfer paths 3-1, 3-2, 3-5 and 3-6, the vertically added two-pixel electric charges GG and BB are not read from the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3

and 3-4 between the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1, 3-2, 3-5 and 3-6.

More specifically, electric charges are read from a pair of two columns of the vertical charge transfer paths 3 and a pair of two columns spaced by two columns from the first pair. This selective read is controlled by the control electrodes 5. The details of the control electrodes 5 will be given later with reference to Fig. 3 and Figs. 4A to 4C.

Next, the vertically added two-pixel electric charges GG and BB read at the timing shown in Fig. 1B are transferred by two columns (two vertical charge transfer paths) in the horizontal direction. At this timing, the vertically added two-pixel electric charges GG and BB on the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 at the lowest row not read at the timing shown in Fig. 1B are read to the horizontal charge transfer path 6. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 1C, the vertically added two-pixel electric charges GG and BB transferred in the horizontal direction are added to the vertically added two-pixel electric charges GG and BB read from the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 to become GGGG and BBBB. In this manner, pixels of two pairs of two columns in the horizontal direction are added, i.e., four pixels are added.

Next, electric charges on the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 to 3-6 are transferred downwards by one row in the vertical direction, so that vertically added two-pixel electric charges RR and GG are positioned at the lowest row of the vertical charge transfer paths. Thereafter, as shown in Fig. 1D, the vertically added two-pixel electric charges RR and GG are read from the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1, 3-2, 3-5 and 3-6 to the horizontal charge transfer path 6.

Next, the electric charges on the horizontal charge transfer path 6 are transferred by two columns in the horizontal direction, as shown in Fig. 1E.

Electric charges on the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 not

read at the timing shown in Fig. 1D are transferred downwards in the vertical direction, so that vertically added two-pixel electric charges RR and GG are positioned at the lowest row of the vertical charge transfer paths. The vertically added two-pixel electric charges RR and GG on the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 at the lowest row are read to the horizontal charge transfer path 6. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 1F, the vertically added two-pixel electric charges RR and GG transferred in the horizontal direction are added to the vertically added two-pixel electric charges RR and GG read from the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 to become RRRR and GGGG.

As shown in Fig. 1F, the added electric charges of four pixels for each color disposed efficiently on the horizontal charge transfer path 6 are transferred right in the horizontal direction, and the output amplifier 7 outputs pixel signals of substantially four rows. Thereafter, the above-described operations are repeated to output pixel signals of one frame.

This means that the pixel data amount is substantially halved both in the vertical and horizontal directions and the total pixel data amount is reduced by 1/4. Since data of a plurality of pixels is added, the sensitivity can be improved substantially. As compared to reducing the pixel data amount by thinning pixel data, the information amount is larger and the image quality can be improved more.

In the embodiment described with reference to Figs. 1A to 1F and Figs. 2A to 2C, electric charges are added for two rows in the vertical direction and two columns in the horizontal direction. The numbers of rows and columns in the vertical and horizontal directions are not limited only to two, but three or more rows and columns may be used in the vertical and horizontal directions to further reduce the data amount. In this case, a similar method described above can be used basically by changing the read timings.

The selective read of electric charges from the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 to 3-6 to the horizontal charge transfer path 6 can be controlled by the control electrodes 5. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing an example of the structure of control electrodes 5 used for addition of electric charges of three columns in the horizontal direction.

Fig. 4A is a cross sectional view taken along line I-I' of Fig. 3, Fig. 4B is a cross sectional view taken along line II-II' of Fig. 3, and Fig. 4C is a cross sectional view taken along line III-III' of Fig. 3.

Referring to Fig. 3, H_{6n} , H_{6n+1} , H_{6n+2} , H_{6n+3} , H_{6n+4} , and H_{6n+5} represent a

vertical charge transfer path (n-type semiconductor region in a p-type semiconductor region 11 shown in Figs. 4A to 4C), and reference numeral 6 represents a horizontal charge transfer path. First polysilicon layer electrodes V_{c1} and V_{c4} indicated by broken lines are formed over the vertical charge transfer paths via an insulating film (SiO_2) 12, and second polysilicon layer electrodes V_{c2} , V_{c3} and V_{c5} indicated by solid lines are formed over the first polysilicon layer electrodes V_{c1} and V_{c4} via an insulating film (SiO_2) 13. These five electrodes V_{c1} to V_{c5} constitute the control electrodes 5. A transfer control signal of either a high or low level is supplied from the control unit 8 (Fig. 1A) to these control electrodes to select the vertical charge transfer paths H_{6n} , H_{6n+1} , H_{6n+2} , H_{6n+3} , H_{6n+4} , and H_{6n+5} and read (transfer) electric charges from the selected vertical charge transfer paths to the horizontal charge transfer path 6. One unit of the vertical charge transfer paths H_{6n} , H_{6n+1} , H_{6n+2} , H_{6n+3} , H_{6n+4} , and H_{6n+5} is disposed repetitively along the horizontal direction in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4A is a cross sectional view showing the control electrodes along the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n} . The electrodes V_{c1} , V_{c3} and V_{c4} are disposed on the insulating film 12 over the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n} , in this order sequentially from the upper area to lower area (downwards in the vertical direction) in

Fig. 3. The structures of the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+1} and control electrodes over this path have the same structures as the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n} and control electrodes over this path. The electrode V_{c5} is disposed on the insulating film 13 over the electrode V_{c4} .

Fig. 4B is a cross sectional view showing the control electrodes along the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+2} . The electrodes V_{c1} , V_{c2} and V_{c4} are disposed on the insulating film 12 over the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+2} , in this order sequentially from the upper area to lower area (downwards in the vertical direction) in Fig. 3. The structures of the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+3} and control

electrodes over this path have the same structures as the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+2} and control electrodes over this path. The electrodes V_{c3} and V_{c5} are disposed on the insulating film 13 over the electrode V_{c4} .

Fig. 4C is a cross sectional view showing the control electrodes along the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+4} . The electrodes V_{c1} , V_{c2} , V_{c4} , V_{c3} and V_{c5} are disposed on the insulating film 12 over the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+4} , in this order sequentially from the upper area to lower area (downwards in the vertical direction) in Fig. 3. The structures of the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+5} and control electrodes over this path have the same structures as the vertical charge transfer path H_{6n+4} and control electrodes over this path. The electrode V_{c3} is disposed on the insulating film 13 over the electrode V_{c4} .

For addition of electric charges of two columns in the horizontal direction described with Fig. 1A, one unit of vertical charge transfer paths H_{6n} , H_{6n+1} , H_{6n+2} and H_{6n+3} is disposed repetitively in the horizontal direction in Fig. 3.

Addition of electric charges of two columns in the horizontal direction will be described with reference to Fig. 5 and Figs. 6A and 6B.

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing an example of the structure of control

electrodes 5 used for addition of electric charges of two columns in the horizontal direction.

Fig. 6A is a cross sectional view taken along line IV-IV' of Fig. 5, and Fig. 6B is a cross sectional view taken along line V-V' of Fig. 5.

Referring to Fig. 5, H_{4m} , H_{4m+1} , H_{4m+2} and H_{4m+3} represent a vertical charge transfer path (n-type semiconductor region in a p-type semiconductor region 11 shown in Figs. 6A and 6B), and reference numeral 6 represents a horizontal charge transfer path. First polysilicon layer electrodes V_{c11} and V_{c14} indicated by broken lines are formed over the vertical charge transfer paths via an insulating film (SiO_2) 12, and second polysilicon layer electrodes V_{c12} , V_{c13} and V_{c15} indicated by solid lines are formed over the first polysilicon layer electrodes V_{c11} and V_{c14} via an insulating film (SiO_2) 13. These five electrodes V_{c11} to V_{c15} constitute the control electrodes 5. A transfer control signal of either a high or low level is supplied from the control unit 8 (Fig. 1A) to these control electrodes to select the vertical charge transfer paths H_{4m} , H_{4m+1} , H_{4m+2} , and H_{4m+3} and read (transfer) electric charges from the selected vertical charge transfer paths to the horizontal charge transfer path 6. One unit of the vertical charge transfer paths H_{4m} , H_{4m+1} , H_{4m+2} and H_{4m+3} is disposed repetitively along the horizontal direction in Fig. 5.

Fig. 6A is a cross sectional view showing the control electrodes along the vertical charge transfer path H_{4m} . The electrodes V_{c11} , V_{c13} and V_{c14} are disposed on the insulating film 12 over the vertical charge transfer path H_{4m} , in this order sequentially from the upper area to lower area (downwards in the vertical direction) in Fig. 5. The structures of the vertical charge transfer path H_{4m+1} and control electrodes over this path have the same structures as the vertical charge transfer path H_{4m} and control electrodes over this path.

Fig. 6B is a cross sectional view showing the control electrodes along

the vertical charge transfer path H_{4m+2} . The electrodes V_{c11} , V_{c12} , V_{c14} and V_{c15} are disposed on the insulating film 12 over the vertical charge transfer path H_{4m+2} , in this order sequentially from the upper area to lower area (downwards in the vertical direction) in Fig. 5. The structures of the vertical charge transfer path H_{4m+3} and control electrodes over this path have the same structures as the vertical charge transfer path H_{4m+2} and control electrodes over this path.

Fig. 8 is a plan view showing another example of the structure of control electrodes 5 shown in Fig. 1A. Figs. 9A to 9E are cross sectional views taken along lines IX-IX' of Fig. 8. Figs. 10A to 10E are cross sectional views taken along line X-X' of Fig. 8. Electrodes 31 to 34 correspond to the control electrodes.

As shown in Figs. 9A and 10A, vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 to 3-4 and a horizontal charge transfer path 6 are made of n-type semiconductor regions in a p-type semiconductor region 41. First polysilicon (electrode) layers 31, 33 and 35a are formed on an insulating film 43 over semiconductor regions 3 and 6.

In the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 and 3-2, p-type impurity ions such as B are implanted into a semiconductor region 36a under an area between the first polysilicon layers 31 and 33. The p-type region 36a can be formed by self-alignment ion implantation using the first polysilicon layers 31 and 33 as a mask.

In all the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 to 3-4, p-type impurity ions are implanted into a semiconductor region 37 under an area between the first polysilicon layers 33 and 35a. The p-type region 37 can be formed by self-alignment ion implantation using the first polysilicon layers 33 and 35a as a mask.

Thereafter, second polysilicon (electrode) layers 32, 34 and 35b are formed on an insulating film 43 over the semiconductor regions 36 and 37 and first polysilicon layers 31, 33 and 35a.

A signal ST is applied to the electrode 31, a signal C1 is applied to the

electrodes 32 and 33, a signal C2 is applied to the electrode 34. Two-phase drive pulses $\phi 1$ and $\phi 2$ are applied to the electrodes 35a and 35b. In the horizontal charge transfer path 6, the semiconductor region under the electrode 35a is an n-type well region, and the semiconductor region under the electrode 35b is a p-type barrier region (or low concentration n-type barrier layer).

A method of transferring the charges only in the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 and 3-2 to the horizontal charge transfer path 6 and maintaining the charges on the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 will be described.

In Figs. 9A and 10A, the signal ST is set to a positive potential, the signal C1 is set to 0 V, the signal C2 is set to 0 V, and the signal $\phi 1$ is set to 0V. As shown in Figs. 9B and 10B, the potentials at the semiconductor regions under the electrodes 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35a therefore become P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5.

The vertical charge transfer path 3-1 shown in Fig. 9A has the p-type region 36a. Therefore, the potential P2 at the vertical charge transfer path 3-1 becomes higher than the potential P2 at the vertical charge transfer path 3-3 shown in Fig. 10A. The other parameters are the same for both the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 and 3-3. As the signal ST is changed to the positive potential, the charges Q in the vertical charge transfer path 3 are accumulated in the region having the potential P1, as shown in Figs. 9B and 10B.

Next, as the signal C1 is changed to the positive potential, as shown in Fig. 9C the charges Q in the region at the potential P1 move via the region at the potential P2 to the region at the potential P3. As shown in Fig. 10C, in the vertical charge transfer path 3-3, the charges Q in the region at the potential P1 are moved to the regions at the potentials P2 and P3.

Next, the signal C1 is set to 0 V. As shown in Fig. 9D, in the vertical charge transfer path 3-1, the charges Q are stored in the region at the potential P3.

As shown in Fig. 10D, in the vertical charge transfer path 3-3, the charges Q in the regions at the potentials P2 and P3 are returned to the region at the potential P1.

Next, the signal C2 and signal $\phi 1$ are changed to the positive potential.

As shown in Fig. 9E, in the vertical charge transfer path 3-1, the charges in the region at the potential P3 are moved via the region at the potential P4 to the horizontal charge transfer path 6 at the potential P5. As shown in Fig. 10E, in the vertical charge transfer path 3-3, the charges Q are stored in the vertical charge transfer path 3-3 at the potential P1.

The vertical charge transfer paths 3-2 and 3-4 shown in Fig. 1A correspond to the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 and 3-3 described above. With this control method described above, the charges only in the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 and 3-2 can be transferred to the horizontal charge transfer path 6, and the charges in the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 are not transferred.

Next, a method of transferring the charges in the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 to the horizontal charge transfer path 6 as described with Fig. 1C will be described with reference to Figs. 11A to 11D.

Fig. 11A is a cross sectional view taken along line X-X' of Fig. 8, similar to Fig. 10A.

In Fig. 11A, the signal ST is set to a positive potential, the signal C1 is set to 0 V, the signal C2 is set to 0 V, and the signal $\phi 1$ is set to 0V. Similar to Fig. 10B, as shown in Fig. 11B the potentials at the semiconductor regions under the electrodes 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35a therefore become P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5. As the signal ST is changed to the positive potential, the charges in the vertical charge transfer path 3-3 are accumulated in the region at the potential P1.

As the signal C1 is changed to the positive potential, as shown in Fig. 11C the charges in the region at the potential P1 are moved to the regions at the

potentials P2 and P3.

Next, as the signals C2 and $\phi 1$ are changed to a higher positive potential, as shown in Fig. 11D the charges in the regions at the potentials P2 and P3 are moved via the region at the potential P4 to the horizontal charge transfer path 6 at the potential P5.

The vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 and 3-2 operate in a manner similar to the operation of the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4. However, since the charges in the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 and 3-2 are already transferred and the vertical charge transfer paths 3-1 and 3-2 are empty, the charges only in the vertical charge transfer paths 3-3 and 3-4 are substantially transferred to the horizontal charge transfer path 6.

The p-type region 37 is not necessarily required to be formed in the vertical charge transfer path 3. It is not limited that the same signal C1 is applied to the electrodes 32 and 33 shown in Fig. 8. Instead, a signal C1-1 may be applied to the electrode 32, and a different signal C1-2 may be applied to the electrode 33. In this case, if the signals C1-1 and C1-2 are supplied at different timings, the charges can be transferred more smoothly. If the same signal C1 is applied to the electrodes 32 and 33, a single electrode may be used in common for the electrodes 32 and 33.

In the above embodiment, a solid state image pickup device is used which has photoelectric conversion elements disposed on a two-dimensional plane uniformly in vertical and horizontal directions. A solid state image pickup device of a honeycomb structure to be described below may also be used.

Fig. 12 is a partial plan view of a solid state image pickup device of a honeycomb structure. The solid state image pickup device of a honeycomb structure has a number of photoelectric conversion elements 102 disposed at a constant pitch in a plurality of rows and columns. One photoelectric conversion element column P1

or P2 and one photoelectric conversion element row Q1 or Q2 each have a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements 102. Each of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements 102 constituting an even column P2 is shifted in the column direction by about a half of the pitch between photoelectric conversion elements in the column, relative to each of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements 102 constituting the odd column P1. Similarly, each of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements 102 constituting an even row Q2 is shifted in the row direction by about a half of the pitch between photoelectric conversion elements in the row, relative to each of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements 102 constituting the even row Q1. Each of the photoelectric conversion element columns P1 and P2 includes only the photoelectric conversion elements of either the odd row Q1 or the even row Q2.

In order to transfer red (R), green (G) and blue (B) pixel charges accumulated in the photoelectric conversion elements, a plurality of vertical charge transfer paths 103-1 to 103-6 are formed each between the odd column pixels 102 (R, G, R, G,...) and the even column pixels 102 (G, B, G, B,...). Each vertical charge transfer path 103 is disposed in a zigzag way to transfer signal charges along a predetermined direction (to a downstream side).

Each vertical charge transfer path 103 has a plurality of transfer electrodes 111-1 to 111-9. The plurality of transfer electrodes 111 are disposed in a honeycomb shape. Each photoelectric conversion element is disposed in plan in each of hexagonal spaces defined by disposing the plurality of transfer electrode 111 in a honeycomb shape.

The horizontal charge transfer path 106 is made of CCDs, receives electric charges of one row unit transfers charges from the left area of the drawings of Fig. 12 to the right area (in a horizontal direction).

The output amplifier 107 outputs a voltage corresponding to the amount of charges transferred from the horizontal charge transfer path 106.

Control electrodes 105 control the read (transfer) operation of electric charges from the vertical charge transfer path 103 to the horizontal charge transfer path 106.

The charge addition in the vertical and horizontal directions for the solid state image pickup device of this structure can be performed by a control method same as that used for the solid state image pickup device described with Fig. 1A.

For example, as a read pulse is applied to the transfer electrode 111-2, charge signals R, G, R, G,... are read to the vertical charge transfer path 103 disposed in the horizontal direction and transferred to the vertical charge transfer path 103 under the transfer electrode 111-6. As a read pulse is applied to the transfer electrode 111-6, addition signals RR, GG, RR, GG of two pixels can be obtained. Addition signals GG, BB, GG and BB of two pixels under the transfer electrode 111-8 can be obtained in a similar manner. The signal charge transfer and addition of pixels in the horizontal charge transfer path to be executed thereafter are similar to the operation described with Fig. 1A.

The present invention has been described in connection with the preferred embodiments. The invention is not limited only to the above embodiments.

It is apparent that various modifications, improvements, combinations, and the like can be made by those skilled in the art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A solid state image pickup device comprising:

a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements for converting light into electric charges, said photoelectric conversion elements being uniformly disposed on

5 a two-dimensional plane in vertical and horizontal directions;

a plurality of vertical charge transfer paths for transferring electric charges to a downstream side in the vertical direction, said vertical charge transfer path being disposed adjacent to vertically and uniformly disposed photoelectric conversion elements;

10 a read gate for reading electric charges from each photoelectric conversion element to said adjacent vertical charge transfer path;

vertical addition means for adding electric charges of two or more photoelectric conversion elements on said vertical charge transfer path, by controlling said read gates and said vertical charge transfer path to read electric charges from

15 some of said plurality of photoelectric conversion elements to said vertical charge transfer path, transfer the read electric charges on said vertical charge transfer path to the downstream side in the vertical direction, and read electric charges from others of said plurality of photoelectric elements on the downstream side to said vertical charge transfer path;

20 a horizontal charge transfer path for transferring electric charges to a downstream side in the horizontal direction, said horizontal charge transfer path being disposed adjacent to one ends of said plurality of vertical charge transfer paths;

a transfer gate for transferring electric charges on said vertical charge transfer paths to said horizontal charge transfer path; and

25 horizontal addition means for adding electric charges transferred from two or more of said vertical charge transfer paths, on said horizontal charge transfer

path, by controlling said transfer gate and said horizontal charge transfer path to transfer electric charges from some of said plurality of vertical charge transfer paths to said horizontal charge transfer path, transfer the electric charges on said horizontal charge transfer path to the downstream side in the horizontal direction, and transfer electric charges from others of said plurality of vertical charge transfer paths on the downstream side to said horizontal charge transfer path.

2. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of photoelectric conversion elements can convert light of each of a plurality of colors into electric charges and said vertical charge transfer path and said horizontal charge transfer path adds electric charges of a same color.

3. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 2, wherein:
said plurality of photoelectric conversion elements uniformly disposed in the vertical direction can convert light of each of at least two colors into electric charges; and

said vertical addition means adds electric charges of a same color by controlling said read gate and said vertical charge transfer path to read electric charges from some of said plurality of photoelectric conversion elements uniformly disposed in the vertical direction to said vertical charge transfer path by a first read operation, thereafter transfer the read electric charges in the vertical direction to positions adjacent to others of said plurality of photoelectric conversion elements on the downstream side capable of converting light of the same color not read by the first read operation into electric charges, and read the electric charges from the others of said plurality of photoelectric conversion elements by a second read operation to add the read electric charges to the electric charges transferred to the positions.

4. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 3, wherein said photoelectric conversion elements from which the electric charges are read by the second read operation are spaced at least by one photoelectric conversion element in the vertical direction toward said horizontal charge transfer path, from said photoelectric conversion elements from which the electric charges are read by the first read operation.

5. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 1, wherein said transfer gate includes a plurality of control gates extending in parallel in the horizontal direction, said plurality of control gates crossing said plurality of vertical charge transfer paths.

6. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 5, wherein said plurality of control gates include a control gate which covers areas different in the vertical direction of one and another of said plurality of vertical charge transfer paths.

7. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 5, wherein said plurality of control gates include a control gate which covers areas different in the vertical direction of one and another set of a plurality of vertical charge transfer paths adjacent in the horizontal direction.

8. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 5, wherein said control gates includes a plurality of first and second layer polysilicon electrodes formed above said vertical charge transfer paths.

9. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 8, wherein said

plurality of second layer polysilicon electrodes include a second layer polysilicon electrode formed only above said first layer polysilicon electrode above some of said plurality of vertical charge transfer paths.

5 10. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 8, wherein said plurality of first layer polysilicon electrodes include a first layer polysilicon electrode having different lengths in the vertical direction above different ones of said plurality of vertical charge transfer paths.

10 11. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 1, wherein said vertical charge transfer path includes a first conductivity type semiconductor layer for transferring electric charges accumulated in said photoelectric conversion element, a first vertical charge transfer path having second conductivity type semiconductor layers in said first conductivity type semiconductor layer for forming a potential barrier in two regions different in the vertical direction, and a second vertical charge transfer path having a second conductivity type semiconductor layer in said first conductivity type semiconductor layer for forming a potential barrier in one of the two regions on a downstream side;

20 said transfer gate includes at least first to fourth control gates remoter in this order from said horizontal charge transfer path, said first to fourth control gates extending in the horizontal direction above said plurality of vertical charge transfer paths;

said first and third control gates are formed above said first conductivity type semiconductor layer; and

25 said second and fourth control electrodes cross said first and second vertical charge transfer paths in the two regions.

12. A solid state image pickup device according to claim 11, wherein said second and third control electrodes are connected in common.

13. A control method for a solid state image pickup device having a plurality
5 of photoelectric conversion elements for converting light into electric charges, the photoelectric conversion elements being uniformly disposed on a two-dimensional plane in vertical and horizontal directions, a plurality of vertical charge transfer paths for transferring electric charges to a downstream side in the vertical direction, the vertical charge transfer path being disposed adjacent to vertically and uniformly
10 disposed photoelectric conversion elements, a horizontal charge transfer path for transferring electric charges to a downstream side in the horizontal direction, the horizontal charge transfer path being disposed adjacent to one ends of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) reading electric charges from some of the plurality of photoelectric
15 conversion elements to the vertical charge transfer path;

(b) transferring the electric charges on the vertical charge transfer path to a downstream side in the vertical direction;

(c) reading electric charges from others of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements on the downstream side to the vertical charge transfer path and
20 adding the read electric charges to the electric charges transferred to the downstream side;

(d) transferring electric charges from some of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths to the horizontal charge transfer path;

(e) transferring the electric charges on the horizontal charge transfer
25 path to a downstream side in the horizontal direction; and

(f) transferring electric charges from others of the plurality of vertical

charge transfer paths on the downstream side to the horizontal charge transfer path and adding electric charges from two or more vertical charge transfer paths on the horizontal charge transfer path.

5 14. A control method for a solid state image pickup device according to claim 13, wherein the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements can convert light of each of a plurality of colors into electric charges and said steps (c) and (f) adds electric charges of a same color.

10 15. A control method for a solid state image pickup device according to claim 13, wherein:

the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements uniformly disposed in the vertical direction can convert light of each of at least two colors into electric charges;

15 said step (b) transfers the read electric charges in the vertical direction to positions adjacent to others of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements on the downstream side capable of converting light of the same color not read by said step (a) into electric charges; and

20 said step (c) reads the electric charges from the others of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements on the downstream side to add the read electric charges to the electric charges transferred to the positions.

16. A control method for a solid state image pickup device according to claim 13, wherein:

25 said step (d) transfers added electric charges of a same color from some of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths to the horizontal charge transfer

path; and

said step (f) transfers electric charges of the same color from others of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths on the downstream side to the horizontal charge transfer path and adding the electric charges of the same color transferred

5 from two or more vertical charge transfer paths.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A solid state image pickup device having: a vertical addition unit for adding electric charges of two or more photoelectric conversion elements on a vertical charge transfer path, by controlling read gates and the vertical charge transfer path to read electric charges from some of the plurality of photoelectric conversion elements to the vertical charge transfer path, transfer the read electric charges on the vertical charge transfer path to the downstream side in the vertical direction, and read electric charges from others of the plurality of photoelectric elements on the downstream side to the vertical charge transfer path; and a horizontal addition unit for adding electric charges transferred from two or more of the vertical charge transfer paths, on the horizontal charge transfer path, by controlling transfer gates and the horizontal charge transfer path to transfer electric charges from some of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths to the horizontal charge transfer path, transfer the electric charges on the horizontal charge transfer path to the downstream side in the horizontal direction, and transfer electric charges from others of the plurality of vertical charge transfer paths on the downstream side to the horizontal charge transfer path.

FIG.1A

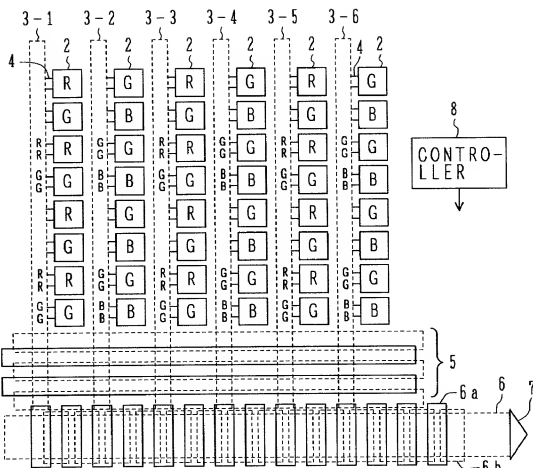


FIG.1B

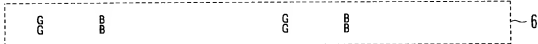


FIG.1C



FIG.1D



FIG.1E

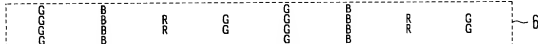


FIG.1F

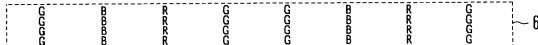


FIG.2A

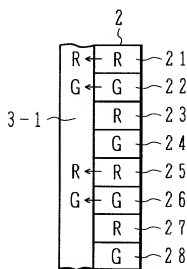


FIG.2B

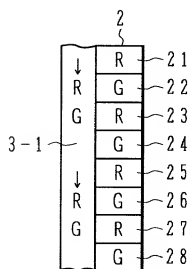


FIG.2C

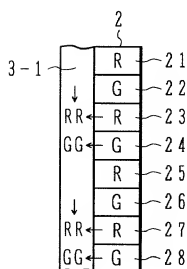


FIG.3

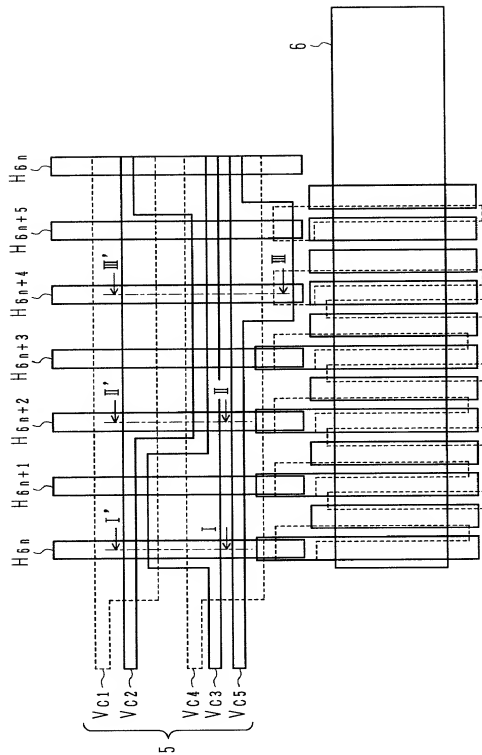


FIG.4A

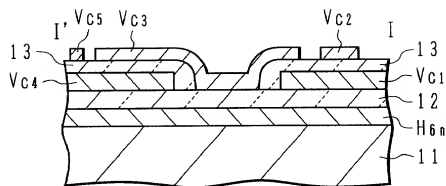


FIG.4B

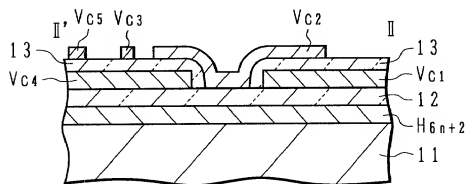


FIG.4C

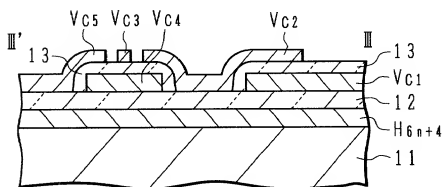


FIG. 5

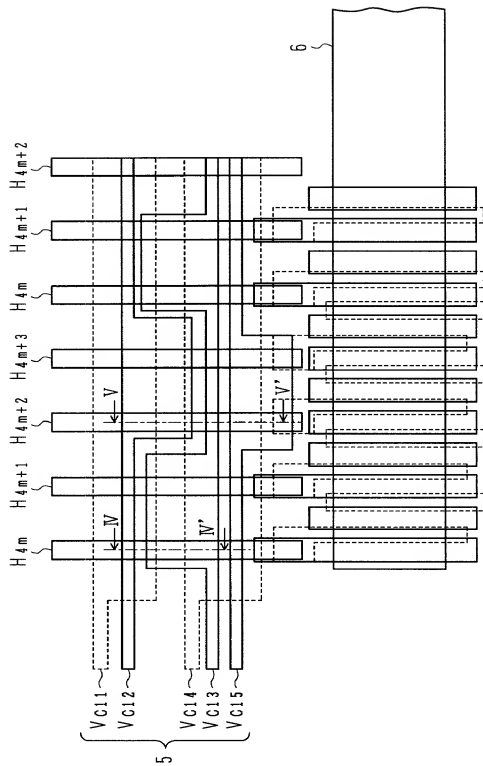


FIG. 6A

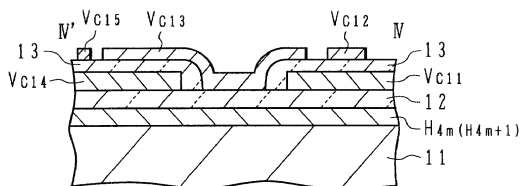


FIG. 6B

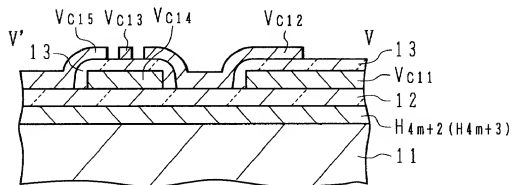


FIG.7

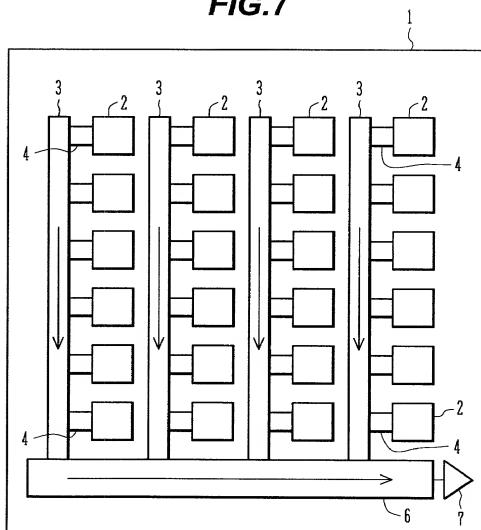


FIG. 8

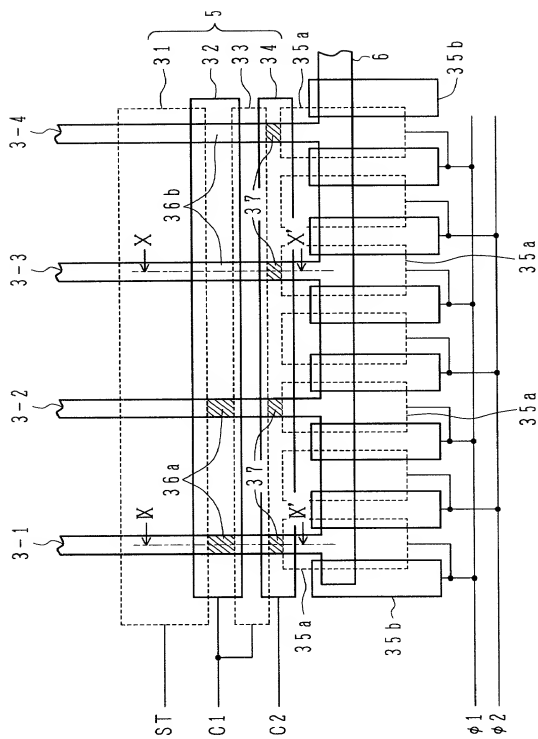
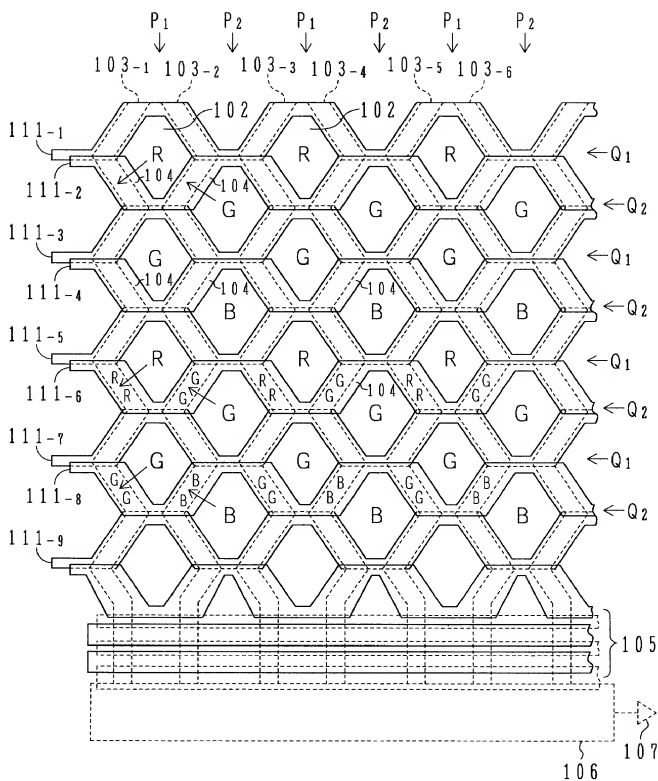


FIG.12



Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

下記の氏名を発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、私書箱、国籍は下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者であると（下記の名称が複数の場合）信じています。

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

SOLID STATE IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE

AND ITS CONTROL METHOD

上記発明の明細書（下記の欄でX印がついていない場合は、本書に添付）は、

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ 月 日 に提出され、米国出願番号または特許協定条約国際出願番号を _____ とし、
（該当する場合） _____ に訂正されました。

☐ was filed on _____
as United States Application Number or
PCT International Application Number
_____ and was amended on
_____ (if applicable).

私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、内容を理解していることをここに表明します。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法第37編第1条56項に定義されたとおり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認めます。

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

Japanese Language Declaration

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私は、米国法典第35編第119条(a)-(d)項又は365条(b)項に基づき下記の、米国以外の国の少なくとも一か国を指定している特許協力条約365(a)項に基づく国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明特許の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明特許の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願

Hei 11-161246

(Number)
(番号)

Japan

(Country)
(国名)

08/06/99

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願年月日)

Priority Not Claimed

優先権主張なし

□

(Number)
(番号)

(Country)
(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願年月日)

□

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(Application No.)
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)
(出願日)

(Application No.)
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)
(出願日)

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(Application No.)
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)
(出願日)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)
(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Application No.)
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)
(出願日)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)
(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣誓書)

委任状: 私は下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の
 手続を特許庁長官に対して遂行する幸理士または代理人
 として、下記の者を指名いたします。(弁護士、または代
 理人の氏名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint
 the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this
 application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark
 Office connected therewith (list name and registration number)

送付先

And I hereby appoint as principal attorneys: David T. Nikaido, Reg. No. 22,663;
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第二共同発明者名	Full name of second joint inventor, if any		
第二共同発明者の署名	日付	Second inventor's signature	Date
住所	Residence		
国籍	Citizenship		
私書箱	Post Office Address		

(第三以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をす
 ること)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent
 joint inventors.)